QUAINT OLD SANTIAGO

DUAINT OLD SANTIAGO

IT IS OLDER THAN ANY ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.

Beene of the Virginius Butchery—The Imbabitants Take Life Easy—Houses Are Built Around

a Central Court.

Of all the cities of Cuba, Santiago is by far the most picturesque and interesting. After walking for an hour or two through its medieval looking streets the most matter of fact American is ready to believe any romantic story about the place which may be told to him.

The inhabitants never fall to remind the traveler it has long been a disputed fact whether Columbus landed first at San Sal-



MAIN STREET OF SANTIAGO, SHOWING UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

PLAZA OF SANTIAGO, WITH VIEW OF CATHEDRAL.

ses live in the same building at the time of the capture the Virginius

The peculiar narrow streets and the facades of the houses remind one of some of the old towns of Italy; but there the resemblance ceases, for the houses of Santiago are nearly all built around a court, or patio, as they are in most Spanish towns. With their high barred windows and giaring plastered walls, on the outside they look more like prisons than like the American idea of dwelling houses. But go inside the patio, and everything is different. There are paims and shrubs and flowers, and in some of the richer houses even fountains. Meals are often served in the patio in pleasant weather.

In Santiago, as well as in other Cuban in Santiago, as well as in other Cuban in the course of the same of the richer houses even fountains. Meals are often served in the patio in pleasant weather.

In Santiago, as well as in other Cuban in the course of the same of the richer houses even fountains. Meals are often served in the patio in pleasant weather.

wador or Santiago de Cuba. However that may be, St. Jago, as the Spanish call it, is far older than any city in North America, and was a town many years before St. Augustine was laid out.

The peculiar narrow streets and the fa
The peculiar narrow streets and the fa
Wate Comp's Statement.

to the consideration of this high tribunal whether such reasons are not in law good and sufficient:

"It has been decided in Dull vs. Blackman (18 U. S. 243) by the supreme court of the United States, a tribunal he admits to be of limited jurisdiction, and in all respects subordinate and inferior to this high tribunal, that service of a summons outside the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of a court is not sufficient to bring the party served into such court. Whereupon he submits that he has not been duly and legally served with process, and is not in contempt for failure to attend.

"Secondly—In response to the demand to bring 'one dollar and twenty-five cents, good and lawful money of the United States of America and our possessions in the Antilles and Antipodes, he states that he belongs to that unfortunate class condemned by the limitations of our constitutions and the penuriousness of all legislatures to a life of perpetual poverty. Wherefore he says he ought not to be mulcted by this high tribunal in any sum whatsoever.

"Further, he says that he has been ordered by the university of the state of

mulcted by this high tribunal in any sum whatsoever.

"Further, he says that he has been ordered by the university of the state of lowa to be present in lowa City on June 8th, in order to disclose to the graduating class of such university the extent of his legal knowledge, and that it will be impossible for him by any known mode of conveyance to be present in Lawrence on the evening of the 7th and in lowa City on the evening of the 8th of June.

"And, finally, he submits that one of his delicate health ought not to be called upon to come to a place where "Snow' prevails at all seasons of the year, and of course destroys all the bright blossoms of the Summerfield."

merfield."
"And having thus fully answered the demands made upon him in this process he submits to the consideration of this high tribunal whether the process should not be set aside at the costs of the dean of the law school and he be permitted to 'go hence

"M. SUMMERFIELD, Toasumaster."

Justice Brewer prepared the following answer to the summons:

"The State of Kansas and the Law School of the University Thereof.—ss.
"Responding to the summons this day delivered to me within the District of Columbia by an official of the postoffice department of the United States, employed and paid by such government, and unauthorized by the state of Kansas to charge fees for the service of such process, the undersigned respectfully suggests the following reasons for failure to comply with the mandates of said process, and submits to the consideration of this high tribunal whether such reasons are not in law good and sufficient:

"It has been decided in Dull ye Black."

JUSTICE BREWER'S REPLY.

to Be Present at a K. U.

Banquet.

Mr. Justice Brewer, of the supreme court

without day.'
"All of which is respectfully submitted. "DAVID J. BREWER.



With Silver.

and warehouses live in the same building in which their business is conducted. The shops open about 9 o'clock in the morning and remain open till about noon, when they close up, and everybody goes to the midday meal. After that everybody takes a nap in the heat of the day. The shops open up again about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and remain open till 5:30 or 6 o'clock. Go to an office in Santiago at 8:30 in the morning and nobody will be up; go again at 12:30 and everybody will be eating; go again at 1:30 and everybody will be eating; go again at 1:30 and everybody will be asleep.

Everybody Smokes.

In the evening the people sit around and take life easy, and smoke, of course, for in Santiago everybody smokes — men, women and children. Even the waiters in the hotels and cafes pull out a cigarette The Abyssinian soldier's ordinary dress is not very attractive. It consists of a white linen shirt down to his knees and a pair of tight linen trousers to half way down his calf. Over this he wears a belt of folded linen, and, as a rule, a "shamma," or white cotton sheet draped around him. None of these garments is ever washed, so that they rapidly assume a dingy brown hue; and as no native ever washes himself, and his only toilet consists in rubbing butter into his hair once a fortnight, the aroma from a large body of men is not precisely pleasing. No shoes, stockings or head covering are worn. The officers and all who can afford it wear a shamma with a broad red stripe, called a "jano," and on high days and festive occasions all varieties of clothes are produced, of all colors in the rainbow. Cloaks of blue, red, green, yellow or violet, ornamented with rough embroidery, leopard skins, sheep skins and even lion skins, are worn on such days by the officers and such small chiefs, and on these occasions the army presents a noble show.

Any man who has killed a lion or an elephant, or has distinguished himself much in battle, wears an aureole of inon's mane on his head; for each five men he has killed he wears a silver hand on his sword scabbard. The highest recompense for valor is a sort of velvet top hat ornamented with silver, and great officers are given shields covered with velvet and ornamented with gold and silver. The swords are worn on the right-hand side, and are very much curved, almost sickle-shaped, and sharpened on both edges. These are used for everything, from killing people down to cutting off mouthfuls of beef-steak. The rifies of every sort of single-loader (except Martini-Henrys) and a great many repeating rifies were taken from the Italians at the battle of Adun in 1895; but, as far as we could find out, their musketry would be improved considerably by a bit of regular target practice.

As for the men themselves, they are tough and sturdy, but not big: their skin white linen shirt down to his knees and a pair of tight linen trousers to half way

tice.

As for the men themselves, they are tough and sturdy, but not big; their skin is of the color of mud, and their features and hair are distinctly negrolike, though they have straight noses, as a rule.

Patriotism in the Home.

and smoke between the courses. The porters and cahmen smoke at all times and seasons. The stevedores on the wharves smoke at their work, and even the clerks in the dry goods stores roll a cigarette and take a puff between two customers. The senorita blows a cloud of smoke from under the lace of her fascinating, mysterious mantilla, while negresses walk along the streets puffing away at huge cigars. Children of 8 and 10 may often be seen with cigarettes in their mouths, and it is no uncommon sight to see men and women smoking in church.

All the young bloods in Santiago wear white duck suits and straw hats, and they may be seen lounging around the city and the Club de San Carlos, which is the Union League of Santiago, the Spanish officers from Morro castle and the gilded youths of the city make their idling headquarters. It is a pleasant place in which to loaf, From the Lawrence American. "Ma an' I went to see the soldiers go marching off," said Johnnie.
"I tell you 't was great fun to see 'em. Pa asked ma how she liked it, an' ma said it made her feel real patriotic. She said she wished she was a man an' there wouldn't nobuddy ketch her staying to home such a time as this; she said she would he off fieldin' for her country every home such a time as this; she said she would be off fightin' for her country every

would be off fightin' for her country every time.

"Pa said she needn't stay to home on account of bein' a woman, cause she could go as a nurse, just as lots of others were goin.' An' ma said that wasn't what she wanted. She'd like to get right inter the thick of the battle, where the builtets were whizzin' round an' cannons goin' off an' soldlers fallin' all round. An' pa laughed an' laughed. soldiers failin' all round. An' pa laughed an' laughed.

"He said he'd just like to see ma in a place like that. An' he said out in the corner of the back room where his empty gun was standin' the dust was three inches thick, 'cause ma was so 'fraid o' that gun she didn't dare to git near enuf to it to sweep the floor up. An' pa said ma would average seventeen fits a minute if she got in sight of a real battle, to say nothin' of what would happen if she was right in it. And then pa laughed an' laughed, an' ma was mad, an' said there was times when pa acted like a regular idiot."

The Doctor's Dilemma.

From Tit-Bits. From Tit-Bits.

Doctor—"You must give up drinking and—"
Mr Sickly—"I never touch a drop."
Doctor—"And stop smoking."
Mr. Sickly—"I don't smoke."
Doctor—"Humph! That's bad. If you haven't anything to give up, I'm afraid I can't do much for you."

"Why do you and Herold prefer a buggy to a tandem wheel?" they asked. "Even though a man learns to ride with his arms free," she replied, blushing, "of what prac-tical value is it when one is on a tandem wheel?"—Chicago Post

WOMEN OF PHILIPPINES

off the dead. The disfigured headless corpses were thrown into the carts and driven some distance off to the burial spot. They were thrown carelessly into rude holes, in some instances as many as a dozen bodies occupying the same grave.

The next day the rest of the prisoners were to have been executed, but the prompt action of the captain of an English warship stayed the tide of blood.

How He Responded to an Invitation Freedom From Oppression

at Washington, was invited as a guest to the last commencement and banquet of the law department of the Kansas university. the last commencement and banquet of the law department of the Kansas university. The invitation was prepared in legal form and served on him. His reply furnished a great deal of amusement at the banquet when it was read. It showed that the cares of official life had not destroyed his keen appreciation of a joke, nor the happy Kansas spirit that was one of the features of his life when he was just plain Mr. Brewer at Leavenworth.

The legal notice to appear at the banquet was as follows:

"The State of Kansas, and the Law School of the University Thereof.

"To David J. Brewer, Greeting.

"You are hereby notified that on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 1888, at 8 o'clock p. m., there will be holden at the Eldridge house, in the city of Lawrence, a banquet of the alumni of said school of law.

"And, whereas, your presence then and there is demanded.

"This, therefore, is to command you, that putting aside all excuse and delay, you be and appear in your own proper person, at the time and place above mentioned, then and there to receive and submit to such entertainment as may be provided by said alumni.

"You are hereby further commanded to bring with you the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents, good and lawful money of the United States of America and of our possessions in the Antilies and Antipodes.

"You will answer herein forthwith, in order that the caterer may provide for your entertainment.

"In witness whereof I. J. H. Mitchen, acting secretary (the regular secretary, A. G. Clarke, being absent in the city of Manila, Philippines), have hereunto set my hand without sealing this 7th day of May, 1888.

"M. SUMMERFIELD, Toastmaster."

Justice Brewer prepared the following answer to the summons: The women of the Philippine islands are taking an active part in the revolution against the Spaniards. Indeed, it is largely on account of the women that the revolution exists, the indignities offered them by

tribes, chief among which are the Negritos. They hate the Spaniards, and for many years previous to this revolution it has been as much as any Spaniard's life was worth for him to venture among the fastnesses where these aborigines dwell. There are many Chinese, a number of Japanese, and between 10,000 and 20,000 Europeans—Dutch, chiefly, English next, with a sprinkling of other nationalities. The principal element



race of peculiar interest to the ethnological

Travelers describe them as handsome, vigorous and intelligent, with large black eyes, clear olive complexion, perfect teeth, and satiny black helf, of which they take

bath is an institution. They revel in deli-cate perfumes, extracted from the flowers of the Islands, and their sense of smell is as acute as that of a sleuthhound. They as acute as that of a steamhount. They allow the thumb nail to grow very long which assists in playing on the guitar, an accomplishment in which they excel. Most of them are Catholics, and their devotion to the church has aided no little in keeping



CHINESE MESTIZO WOMAN-ILO ILO, ISLAND OF PANAY. (From photograph obtained by J. B. Gay lord.)

the Philippines under Spanish dominion—the priests being able and learned advocates of the ruling power.

When the Spanish discovered the islands they found them in possession of Malays, who had conquered the Negritos, driving them back into the wilderness, where they still live. Many Chinese dwelt among them, and there was a steady trade between China and the Philippines in sugar, tobacco and hemp. The Spanish took possession, as was their way, and for 300 years have oppressed and mattreated the uniucky mestizos, as they called them. But the centuries have brought with them a large admixture of European blood, principally Spanish, into the Malay strain, increasing their pride and ravengefulness. Moreover, these mestizos have been industrious. They have worked hard and prospered, spite of heavy taxation. spite of heavy taxation.

Educated Natives.

They have sent their sons and daughters to Europe and educated them, and still they have gone on for years patiently enduring Spain's heavy yoke. The oppression in Cuba has been as nothing to that in the Philippines. Everything is taxed to the ut-most, and the slightest excuse has sufficed for confiscating the entire property of any



NATIVE WOMAN-ISLAND OF MIN-DANAO. (From photograph obtained by J. B. Gay-lord.)

man not under the protection of a foreign government. The native subject of Spain has absolutely no rights under the law, and no matter what outrages he may suffer no mestize can sue a Spaniard or obtain legal redress. In Manila the poorer natives are employed as servants, and to punish them for slight offenses they are often tortured, sometimes to death. Worst of all, if a Spaniard looks with covetous eyes on the daughter or wife of a mestize the woman is at his mercy, and the father or husband is powerless to protect her. It was this last outrage which provoked the revolt, and the women arc said to have incited the men to the step. Many of them are in the rebel ranks fighting side by side with their husbands and fathers, and it is said that in a recent attack at Innis, the stronghold of the rebels, where two Spanish colonels were among the killed, one of them fell by the hand of a woman—not by a rifle shot, but in

a hand-to-hand conflict, in which the Ama-son used the native weapon, the polo. Frensy of Daring.

Newspaper correspondents describe these women as utterly without fear-possessed, women as utterly without fear-possessed, indeed, of the frenzy of daring told of by Reports all agree that the Amazon leaders



JOSEPHINE RIZAL

in the Philippine army are rarely killed, their very recklessness serving to protect them by striking terror into the hearts of the Spaniards, who regard them as possessed by the devil. On the other hand, their daring inspires the insurgents with confidence, and they fight like demons.

Mme. Rizal, who will be martyr. Dr. Rizal, who is prominent among the realleaders. Is believed by the insurgents to bear a charmed life. She herself, according to all accounts, appears to be utterly devoid of fear, not only risking her life readily in battle, but when arrested and in peril of speedy execution defying the Spanish authorities to do their worst.

Mme. Venesuels's Fate.

Mme. Venesnels's Fate.

The fate of the wife of another marty The fate of the wife of another martyr to the cause is more tragic. Francesco Venezuela, like Dr. Risal, was a scholar. Educated abroad, he came back to the Philippines, and, being a man of wealth, spent his time among his books, his favorite study being the constitution of the United States. He had dreams of a similar republic in his native land, and he set himself to preach the doctrine of freedom in the mountain villages, as he fondly hoped, out of reach of the Spaniards. Everything was ripe; military tactics had been taught; soldiers enlisted and equipped, when the plot came to the ears of the Spanish governor. The charge was made that Mme. Venezuela told the secret under the seal of confession to a priest, who betrayed it. The father confessor indignantly denied the charge, but was not believed. When Venezuela was arrested the infuriated insurgents raided the monastery at Cavite, and after torturing the unlucky priest burned him to death at the stake. As for Mme. Venezuela, she was arrested at the same time with her husband, and after his death was exiled to Carolina, where, it is said, she took poison and destroyed herself. To avenge her death her sister joined the insurgent army, where she has gained reputation as a most successful sharpshooter.

The pictures which accompany this artito the cause is more tragic. Francesco thooter.
The pictures which accompany this arti

cle are from photographs obtained in dif-ferent islands of the Philippine group by J. B. Gaylord, who has spent some time in the land, and made the people and their customs a careful and critical study.

"WE AINT GOT NO MORE HAM." Why a Woman Especially Wanted Her Husband Pardoned.

From Leslie's Monthly. Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, is not-Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, is noted for his ability to tell a good story as well as for softness of heart that compels him to make more frequent use of the parconing power than does any other governor. An illustration of both of these traits came under my observation a short time ago during a visit to Tennessee. I wan sitting in the parlor of the Marshall house, in Nashville, with a little party of friends which included Governor "Bob," when the latter was asked if he were not overrun with applications for pardons. The mention of the word "pardon" always starts the genial governor on a string of stories, and this instance was no exception. He told four or five before the little party broke up. One of them at least is worthy of a larger audience.

The governor had fied to his summer home to escape the crowds of pardon-seekers, when a woman who had sought him in vain at the capital was ushered into his presence.

"Well, madam, what can I do for you?"

ers, when a woman who had sought him in vain at the capital was ushered into his presence.

"Well, madam, what can I do for you?"
"I want to see the gov'ner, sir."
"Well, I'm the governor; what is it?"
"Ah, sir; my man he's been put in prison, sir, and I want to ask if you won't let him out."

The governor's face hardened. He had not, after all, escaped the pardon-seekers. But he did not turn away. "What was he sent up for?" he asked.
"You see, sir, we was hungry, and he just stole a ham to keep us from starving." "Well, I'm sorry; but I can't do any-thing for you. Your man must serve his sentence. There's too much stealing go-ing on."

sentence. There's too much stealing going on."

"Oh, gov'ner please, please let him out,"
pleaded the woman, with tears flowing
down her cheeks.

The tears had their effect. The governor
softened. Stealing a ham was not such a
very terrible crime, and this poor woman
no doubt needed her husband. He decided to question her a little,

"But why," he asked, "should I give
your man his freedom?"

"Because, sir, we are hungry again, and
we ain't got no more ham."

YOUNG MEN'S FAULTS. The Answers That Were Brought by a Question-The Largest

"What do you regard as the most commen faults of our young men to-day?' asked. The largest number answered

I neked. The largest number answered, "Extravagance." Other replies are: "Failure to keep one's credit a little better than one's clothing."
"Toe meny young men, like Josh Billings, are determined to live within their incomes, even if they have to borrow the money to do it."
"Disinclination for hard work." Very many dwell at length upon this fault, which, they affirm, characterises a large class of our young men.
"A failure to appreciate the true dignity of lebor."

of labor."
"Unwillingness to commence at the foot of the ladder and work up."
"Battsfied to sit still in well dressed idle-

"Satisfied to she may job."

"Waiting for an easy job."

"Preference for a white shirt job."

The next large number of answers referred to moral defects—tobacco, drink, social excesses, bad company, gambling, dishenesty. These faults are described as follows!

social excesses, bad company, gambling, dishonesty. These faults are described as follows:

"Fallure to take life seriously."

"Too little regard for things sacred."

"Decay of faith."

"Disbellef in the power of virtue and goodness."

"Disregard of moral restraint."

"Not strict enough to live up to what they know to be right."

As to the causes of failure, the largest number answered "Extravagance;" the next largest number, "Strong drink."

"First Lady" in Alaska.

"First Lady" in Alaska.

Many years' residence in Alaska has made Mrs. Brady, wife of the governor, familiar to a great many facts unknown to the general public. Her extensive knowledge of territorial affairs was brought to the notice of a publisher during a recent visit paid by him to Washington. Mrs. Brady was then at the capital. The publisher suggested that she put her knowledge into book form, and Mrs. Brady has about consented to undertake the work. In this she will receive great assistance from the governor, who has also lived long in the land of gold and seals. It is not generally known that Mrs. Brady was a missionary in Alaska when she first met her husband there twenty years ago. She is a devoted mother, and during her trip to Washington recently visited the national congress of mothers, attending nearly every session, A visitor at the congress says, that she is a charming and unaffected woman, whose heart is evidently divided between the two children who accompany her and the three who remain behind in Bitka, and who will not see their mother until next fall. Mrs. Brady has decided literary tendencies,

MURDER OF MISS ARCHER.

She Was a Des Moines, Ia., Woma and Had Done Much Good in Africa.

From the Iowa State Register.

A Des Moines girl was among the Unit-ed Brethren missionaries massacred at Sierre Leone, West Africa, May I. She was Miss Mary C. Archer. Her sister, Mrs. Linnie Fields, resides at 1757 West Twentieth street, Des Moines, and has the last letter received from Miss Archer the last letter received from Miss Archer in this country. It is dated Rotofunk, March 31, 1898. Rotofunk is the head-quarters of the women missionaries, and is sixty miles from Freetown, the nearest coast town. It is back in the interior, far from any kind of communication with the civilized world, except by walking. There is no other transportation of any kind. In this letter to her sister Dr. Archer says: "I love the work as ever, and God is truly good to me. I have been stronger here than in America." She announces her intention to stay to the end of her term if her health and strength hold out, and tells of the many little souvenirs that she is preparing to bring home to her friends and relatives, Among others she speaks of things the natives have given her, made by themselves.

This letter received here about the time

little souvenirs that she is preparing to bring home to her friends and relatives. Among others she speaks of things the natives have given her, made by themselves.

This letter, received here about the time the massacre was committed, brought the first intimation of trouble with the natives. It seems to have been a second thought with Dr. Archer, for this is added in a postscript: "I forgot to say that war is all around us, and the country very much disturbed on account of the hut tax. The natives don't want to pay it and England is forcing them to do so—sent war vessels, etc.—some lives lost and more to follow." This hut tax seems to have been the cause of the trouble with the missionaries. It is a tax of one dollar on each native's hut. It was paid in the towns and close to the large settlements, with protests, but without violence. But in the far interfor it was resisted, and the missionaries were classed by the ignorant natives the same as English—all whites were alike to them. The missionaries had urged the abolition of the hut tax and had predicted that it would make trouble, but without avail. The trouble came, and Miss Archer was one of the victims.

The mission property at Rotofunk was totally destroyed. Rev. and Mrs. Cain, Dr. Miss Hatrield, Miss Ella Schenck and Dr. Archer were the ones massucred. Rev. and Mrs. McGrew were taken prisoners by a friendly chief, who protected them. Arthur Ward, of Indiana, another missionary, who lived in the mission house at Rotofunk, is on the way home from Africa and is now in mid-ocean. He saw it all and will bring the first complete story of the massacre.

Miss Archer wrote that she often found hundreds waiting for her in the morning, having come from many miles around to be cured of simple aliments that almost always yielded to treatment. In a recent letter to a friend Miss Lille E. Younts, of this city, Dr. Archer says: "Life here does not become monotonous or tiresome in the least, for there is always something new, some new people coming from some new part of



MISS MARY ARCHER.

number of them who have not even heard of Christ are now able to tell me the plan of salvation, and I believe they, in their way, have accepted Christ as their only Savior and are trying to live right. O, that God would give me souls for my hire. I am just in my element, am happy and content and do not want to be anywhere else than right here." She speaks of learning the native language, of her work in the church at Rotofunk, of a heathenish native funeral, and closes by answering a question: "No, the missionaries don't teach the heathen the use of firearms—they learn this from the English. The natives here try to pattern after the mock civilization of Freetown."

MASCOT OF THE WINSLOW. The Torpedo Boat Has on Board s Fighting Parrot for a Pet.

"Jack the Ripper," the fighting parrot and mascot of the torpedo boat Winslow, is at once a bird and a patriot. On the morning when Lieutenant Bernadou was steaming around under orders to examine the shipping in the harbor of Cardenas, Jack the Ripper responded to a salute by Ensign Bagley with the wild exceeds. wild screech:

"Remember the Maine! Remember the
Maine! Kah! K-a-h!"

Jack is no carpet knight, no fair day
massot. As the engines began to throb
he shricked;

"D-n the torpedoes! Go ahead! D-n
the torpedoes!"

he shricked:

"D-n the torpedoes! Go ahead! D-n the torpedoes!"

The bird had caught the spirit that animated the breasts of the gallant little crew and as the craft slowed up for anchorage he shouted.

"Man the tubes! Man the tubes!"

"Yankee Doodle came to town." sang the bird, bent on adding his voice to the music of war, which had now fairly begun.

"Look out! Look out there!" warned the waterful mascot as shot and shell began to tear through the stacks of the Winslow. "Give it to em! Wow! kah! kah! Remember the Maine!"

Amid showers of shrapnel and bursting and command. When the fatal shell burst above the devoted little craft, sending and command. When the fatal shell burst above the devoted little craft, sending Ensign Bagley and four of his gallant men to their death. Jack seemed to realize the situation. With blood splashed over his ruffied wings and green crest, he flew through the air shricking:

"Remember the Maine! Kill 'em!"

Half an hour later the Hudson was towing the shattered Winslow out of harm's way. Upon her deck, shrouded, as became American sallors, by their country's flag, lay the bodies of five heroes.

Jack the Ripper fluttered to the deck, lifted with his beak one corner of the flag, peered underneath and shrieked:

"Remember the Maine! Spain! K-a-a-h!"

The latest way of expressing one's sentiment on the war with Spain is to wear patriotic hosiery. These stockings are striped in red and blue from toe to half way between the knee and ankle, the remainder being dark blue spangled with silver stars. They are silk and cost \$3 a pair. Truffles will soon be cultivated on scientific principles, and are likely to become cheaper. M. Chapin, who discovered that the truffle is a mushroom, has announced to the Academie des Sciences, at Paris, that the Duc de Lesparre, brother of the Duc de Gramont, has found out how it germinates and on what leaves its spores will become fruitful.

MESSENGERS WINGED

FORTRESSES HAVE STAFFS OF HOM-ING PIGEONS.

ome Remarkable Instances From History of Their Use-Found in Highest Perfection in Belgium.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Few people realize that all the important fortresses in Spain, as well as Portugal, France, Germany and Italy, have had for years their staff of "voyaguer," or homing pigeons, ignorantly called carriers. The carrier pigeon, witth its misleading name, being now never used to carry messages, is simply a show bird, and practically useless.
While the United States messenger pigeon service has not yet been in existence seven years, it has in that time made mar-



CAPTAIN CHESTER.

[Awarded a gold band by George W. Childs as champlon message bearer from sea in 1893.]

velous progress, and now has stations at Portsmouth. Boston, Newport, New London, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, Anungulis (where such good work has been done, Marfolk, Port Royal, ney West, St. Augustine and Pensacola, where they would be particularly valuable now.

Considerable litterest was shown when the steamer Wassiand, some time ago, liberated a bird 30 miles from Sandy Hook at I p. m. and it arrived home the same evening in its loft.

If an attaching Spanish fleet should unexpectedly be sighted by one of our scouting vessels a day out from the coast, supplied with homing pigeons she could by these swift messengers give warning many hours before it could be transmitted by any other source.

To-day, in Venice, in grateful memory of their services to Admiral Dandolo nearly seven centuries ago, in his conquest of Candia, innumerable pigeons bask in a life of sunshine and pienty. When all other ways of communication are cut off, these birds, if well trained, provide an almost sure means of rapid intercourse, as was illustrated in October, 1886, when a light ship broke admir from Tonning, off the mouth of the Edder, and a few pigeons were liberated from the ship, bringing the news and a call faw assistance to the shore in fifty minutes.

They are eften used by pilot boats to send rapid news to the shore of the incoming of homeward bound vessels, and breach fishermen returning home make a practice of sending pigeons forward in advance of their catch, and when liberated at sea they fly directly to land and then take their hearings.

In England pigeons were used. . Use on Pilot Beats.

bearings.
In England pigeons were used for carrying intelligence as to the winners in horse races before telegrams were invented, and during the Continental blockade the financiers of the Continent kept up communication with their London correspondents by pigeons.

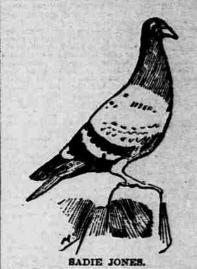
tion with their London correspondents by pigeons.

Pigeons were mentioned by Anacreon and Pliny as messengers, and it is said that Taurosthenes, when a victor at the Olympic games, used a pigeon to carry home the news of his success.

The Greeks used with great advantage the messenger pigeon, and the knowledge they had gained respecting it they impart the messenger pigeon, and the knowledge they had gained respecting it they imparted to the roomans, and this was utilized by the Romans about 120 B. C., we read. Pigeons were regularly employed as messengers into Paris during the Franco-German war from the 1st of October to the 4th of November. 1870. Since posts were known, nothing so difficult was ever undertaken, and with great success, as by the French postal staff with these birds as their sole dependence. During the height of the siege England received letters for transmission by pigeon post finto Paris via Tours, subject to the regulation "that no information concerning the war was given, the number of words did not exceed twenty, that the letters were delivered open and that 5d., or 19 cents, a word, with the registration fee of 12 cents, prepaid, as postage."

Each aspatch was repeated unit its arrival had been acknowledged, consequently some were repeated as many as thirty times.

The pigeons carried microscopic dis-patches, prepared by the aid of photog-raphy, wrapped tightly and placed in a quill one and a quarter inches long, sealed and attached to the middle tall feather. On their arrival these dispatches were, of



more films in each quill. By this means while Paris was in a state of slege, with all other intercourse cut off. 150,000 official and about 1,000,000 private dispatches were carried by pigeons. Major Howard A. Giddings, in an interesting article, has estimated that these messages, if printed in ordinary type, would fill nearly 500 library volumes.

Some pigeons have found their home after five years' absence, and good birds can be depended upon for six months.

They mate for life, except when forcibly separated. Only the very best and fastest birds have been kept and bred from for generation after generation. A few weeks ago, in a correspondence with the National Association of Homing Pigeons, Secretary of the Navy Long asked for particular information as to the location of the lofts in the United States, and when Lieutenant E. Clinton Rhoads, of the Pennsylvania naval reserves, made a request of Fhiladelphia for homing pigeons, to be used in the defense of this city during the present war, hundreds of birds were offered with enthusiasm. At the present time Mr. M. F. Sullivan, of Philadelphia, is the proud owner of Sadie Jones, the champion long distance homer of the world-record, 1,212 miles.

The homing pigeon ("les pigeons voyageurs") are to be found in their highest perfection in Belgium, where it constitutes the national pastime, and has been supported by magnificent gifts from the king and nobles.

The homer is a cross between the Camulet, of Antwerp, and the Smerie, of Liege. In Turkey they call them bagatins, or carriers, and the Turks and Persians make a common practice of breeding them.

A Quick Repulse.—"Charge!" eried the Spanish officer. "Nay," said the ship-builder, with a slight cough, "C. O. D." And the deal for another warship was declared off.—Life.



THE MARKET PLACE, SANTIAGO.

drink cooling beverages, smoke and gossip. The club house is only one story high, like most of the buildings in the city, and in front is a little garden with a fountain and flowers. Opposite the Club de San Carlos is the Cafe Venus, where, an enthusiastic traveler declares, as good a meal can be had as at Delmonico's. There is less wine drunk in Cuba than in most Latin countries; but there is a native rum, called harcardi, which is made from molasses and which, well mixed with water and cooled with ice, makes a very smooth sort of beverage and a somewhat insidious one. A quart bottle of the rum costs only 50 cents, and as a good deal of it is usually drunk at the midday meal it is not to be wondered at that a nap immediately follows it.

It was at Bantiago's Cruel Record.

It was at Bantiago that Fry and thirty-six of the crew of the Virginius were

DESCRIBED AS HANDSOME, VIGOR-OUS, INTELLIGENT.

Said to Be Utterly Without Fear and Fight Recklessly for Liberty and -Some Photographs.

the Spanish being the last drop which filled the cup of indignation to overflow.

The population of the Philippines is a mixed one. First, there are several native

in the population is, however, the Malay

TAGALS, MAN AND WIFE—ISLAND OF LUZON. (From photograph obtained by J. B. Gay

gist. Brave to recklessness, vindictive and revengeful, the Malay is not unlike our own American Indian at his best. He is hard to attach, but when once won he is faithful unto death. Passionately fond of wife and children, he idolizes the woman whom he loves. And these half caste women are well worth his affection. Pretty Women.

Daintily neat in their persons, the daily

